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Sololearn css shortcut answers

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Here is a rewritten version of the original text: Working with Text: Sololearn CSS Course Answers These answers cover all questions from the Sololearn CSS course, helping you learn and master CSS. The course covers various topics like Basics, Properties, Positioning & Layout, CSS3 Basics, Gradients & Backgrounds, Transitions & Transforms, and CSS Filters. 7.1 Lesson - font-family: Questioning the Font * Set the font family of a paragraph to Arial by dragging and dropping options. Answer: p { font-family: Arial; } * Why is the font name sometimes put in quotes? Because it consists of multiple words. 8.1 Lesson - font-size: Rearranging Code * Create a style rule for a paragraph with large font size by rearranging code. Answer: p { font-size: large; } * Set the font size of a paragraph to 15px by using the correct code. Answer: p { font-size: 15px; } 9.1 Lesson - font-style: Italic Text * Make text italic by applying the correct style rule. Answer: #styled { font-style: italic; } * Which value is NOT used with the font-style property? Answer: slant. 10.1 Lesson - font-weight: Bold Text * Identify which CSS property is used for bolding text. Answer: font-weight * What numeric values are used for the font-weight property? Answer: 100-900 11.1 Lesson - font-variant: Small Capitals * Make paragraph text small capitals by applying the correct style rule. Answer: p { font-variant: small-caps; } 12.1 Lesson - color: Colored Text * Set the color of a "colored" class to green by using the correct code. Answer: p.colored { color: green; } * Which options are accepted by the color property? Answer: color names, hexadecimal 13.1 Lesson - Aligning Text Horizontally * Identify which value is NOT applicable for the text-align property. Answer: even 14.1 Lesson - Aligning Text Vertically * Set the vertical alignment of all elements having class="test" to bottom by using the correct code. Answer: .test { vertical-align: bottom; } The vertical-align property can handle negative values. The answer is yes. The vertical-align property doesn't work equally well for all elements. That's correct. For text-decoration, when using the line-through value, it will substitute the HTML tag. You are right about that one too. To make some text underlined, you would use something like this: #mystyle { text-decoration: underline; } With the text-indent property, you specify the position of the first line of a block of text. That's exactly what it does. For the text-shadow property, the format for its value is horizontal position vertical position blur color. It sounds right to me. To create a text shadow with a certain style, you would do something like this: p { text-shadow: 5px 5px 2px; } When it comes to text-transform, the capitalize option makes each word capitalized in a paragraph. I agree with that one too. Among its values, small-caps is NOT supported by the text-transform property. That's correct as well. For letter-spacing, if you want a negative value, like -1cm, you would use something like this: p { letter-spacing: -1cm; } With word-spacing, to make it 15px, you would do something like this: p { word-spacing: 15px; } You can't use feet or yards with the word-spacing property. That's right. Finally, "nowrap" in the white-space property means putting whole text on one line and collapsing all sequences of whitespace into a single space. It also implies that it puts the whole text in one line. You are correct about that one too. Lastly, to summarize: The "pre" option accepts all line-breaks and whitespace while the "pre-line" option ignores the whitespace. That's exactly how they work. What’s the right way to write CSS for making all p elements look super bold? The answer is: ` p { font-weight: bold; } `. Now, fill in the blanks to make that paragraph not just red, but also super bold and without any lines underneath it. The answer is: ` p { color: red; font-weight: bold; text-decoration: none; font-size: 16px; } `. Next question: How do you make all h1 elements look really cool with super bold text, a shade of red, and slightly smaller? The answer is: ` h1 { font-size: 14px; font-weight: bold; color: red; } `. You might be interested in learning about CSS from Sololearn's courses. They have various lessons covering the basics of working with text, properties, positioning and layout, CSS3 basics, gradients & backgrounds, transitions & transforms, CSS filters, and more. Here are some key points to remember: - CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used for controlling the look and feel of web documents. - It helps separate style from content, making your web pages easier to manage. - You can write CSS inline in an HTML tag, as a block within the head section of your HTML document, or by linking to it externally. CSS rules have selectors that tell which elements you want to style. There are different types of selectors like type selectors (for specific tags), id and class selectors (for unique IDs and classes), and descendant selectors (for elements nested inside others). And finally, in CSS, comments allow you to include notes about your styles without them affecting the way they work. They start with /* and end with */. I hope this summary helps you learn and understand CSS better! Sources of website page styles are primarily due to three factors - 1. **Browser Defaults**: The browser itself determines its default styles, which form the foundation for webpage content. 2. **Author-Created Stylesheets**: The author or developer creates a stylesheet that defines various elements and properties for the webpage layout. 3. **User Customizations**: Users can select specific style options on their end, providing personalization to their browsing experience.